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PUBLIC ATTITUDE OF THE PROBLEM OF HIV/AIDS

The problem of psychological peculiarities of personal attitudes of the problem of the HIV/AIDS is quite typical for the theory and practice of modern medicine. During the period of this disease in each separate case, affects the list of non-medical factors, for examples, such as attitude of public to the threat of HIV infection at the individual level, the perception of the HIV-positive person the fact of the disease and the opinion from other people's points of view, which can lead to the stigma and discrimination against other people who have HIV.

In the society formed mixed standards to the HIV – infected. From the hand the majority of respondents believed that HIV – infected need to feel the support from other people, their good attitude, only 4% - disagreed with this statement, while the rest (17%) - confused with the answer. More the half of respondents (55%) indicate a willingness to help, to support their friends, when they get sick with AIDS. Only 11% deny for ourselves such pattern of behavior, 34% were not ready to clarify their position in this situation.

However, the gap between the declared tolerance and the real willingness to communicate face to face and to contact with HIV- positive is significant. Especially it is shown in stigma towards the HIV-infected children. According to the 37% of respondents, these children need to have separate schools and kindergartens. This opinion is denying by 35%, 28% of respondents confused with the answer. 45% of these voted “for” the isolation of HIV-infected children.

The attitude of our society for HIV-positive people is still more negative than positive and therefore the preventive component is getting more and more important.

